

# The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

VOL XXXVII No. 5613.

號一十月七日一千八百八十一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1881.

日六月十一年已辛

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

## Notices of Firms.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

DURING my Absence from Hongkong, MR. ROBERT COOKE will act as Secretary.

By Order of the Board, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, June 13, 1881. au13

### For Sale.

EX STEAMSHIP "Merionethshire," Great Assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's FRENCH BOOTS and SHOES.

LADIES' Richly Embroidered WHITE and BLACK SATIN GLOVES.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

MEN'S WHITE CANVAS SHOES.

For Sale by ECA DA SILVA & Co.

Hongkong, July 7, 1881. iy14

### FOR SALE.

VALVOLINE CYLINDER OIL

THIS Oil is a lubricant for the Valves and Cylinders of Steam Engines, and is free from the objections which exist against the use of tallow or vegetable oils.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Hongkong, June 27, 1881.

### FOR SALE.

DOUBON WHISKY, "SHORT HORN"

B BRAND, O K B, \*\* and \*\*\*, in bottle, 1 dozen per case.

LAFFITTE'S CELEBRATED DINNER and BREAKFAST CLARETS in pints and quarts.

"RHAPSODIA," A BRAIN and NERVE Tonic, in bottle.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Apply to J. G. SMITH & Co.

Hongkong, June 11, 1881.

### FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAIGNE.

Quarts.....\$16 per 1 doz. Case.

Pints.....\$17 per 2 doz. "

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

### FOR SALE.

7 DWELLING HOUSES, in WYNDHAM STREET, Nos. 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, and on Sections B & C of INLAND LOT No. 51, belonging to the Portuguese Mission in China.

For Particulars, apply to J. J. dos REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, June 2, 1881.

### TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

The BUNGALOW, No. 2, SHELLY STREET.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, June 18, 1881.

### TO LET.

N O. 2, 014 BAILEY STREET.

And No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, May 30, 1881.

### TO LET.

T HE "F A R E A S T."

THE ISSUE of 1878 WANTED.

Apply at this OFFICE.

Hongkong, October 4, 1880.

### TO LET.

In the Matter of the Estate of RAPHAEL ARCANO do ROZARIO, late of Hongkong, Deceased.

For Particulars, apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 21, 1881.

### Intimations.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D R. ROGERS will be absent at Shinghai until July 1st, when he will return to HONGKONG and remain permanently.

Hongkong, May 9, 1881.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

DEBENTURE LOAN for \$300,000.

C OUPONS for INTEREST falling due on 30th June 1881 will be Paid on Presentation, at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on and after that date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, June 25, 1881.

### Intimations.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GAS.

F ROM the 1st Primo and until further Notice, the Charge per 1,000 feet will be \$3.50, instead of \$4 as heretofore.

A. NEWTON,

Manager.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

### Intimations.

NOTICE.

POLICIES GRANTED at current rates

on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,

Secretary.

Hongkong, April 6, 1881.

6ep2

## Notices of Firms.

### PROSPECTUS

#### OF THE

#### CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SILVER LOAN, 1881.

#### AUTHORISED BY IMPERIAL DECREE

#### DATED THE 2ND MAY, 1881.

#### For Kenneth Taels - 4,000,000. Shanghai Taels - 4,384,000.

#### Intimations.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

#### A N Extraordinary General MEETING

#### of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG

#### CLUB is hereby convened to take place at

#### the CLUB House, on THURSDAY, the 14th

#### Instant, at 2.45 o'clock p.m.

#### By Order of the General Committee,

#### EDWARD BEART,

#### Secretary.

#### Hongkong, July 6, 1881. iy14

### Intimations.

#### NOTICE.

#### THE Undersigned, who has for many

#### years shown excellent work in POR-

#### TRAUTURE in Yen Qua & Co.'s,

#### has now ESTABLISHED a new STUDIO

#### at No. 3

#### PORTING STREET, opposite Messrs GUNN,

#### LIVINGSTON & Co's.

#### LUNE HING.

#### Hongkong, June 30, 1881. iy30

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#### LIVINGSTON & Co's.

#### LUNE HING.

#### Hongkong, June 30, 1881. iy30

### Intimations.

#### NOTICE.

#### THE Thirtieth Ordinary Half-Yearly

#### MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS

#### in the Company will be held at the

#### OFFICE of the Queen's Road,

#### No. 52, Queen's Road, on

#### THURSDAY, the 28th July instant, at 3

#### o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose

#### of receiving the Report of the Directors,

#### together with a Statement of Accounts,

#### declaring a Dividend and electing Directors

#### and Auditors.

#### By Order of the Board of Directors,

#### P. A. da COSTA,

#### Secretary.

#### Hongkong, July 8, 1881. iy28

### Intimations.

#### NOTICE.

#### THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company

#### will be CLOSED from the 15th to

#### the 28th Instant, both days inclusive.

#### By Order of the Board of Directors,

#### P. A. da COSTA,

#### Secretary.

#### Hongkong, July 9, 1881. iy13

### Notices to Consignees.

#### NOTICE.

#### THE STEAMER "BRUTUS" FROM HAMBURG.

#### By Order of the Board of Directors,

#### P. A. da COSTA,

#### Secretary.

#### Hongkong, July 9, 1881. iy13

### Notices to Consignees.

#### NOTICE.

#### THE STEAMER "BRUTUS" FROM HAMBURG.

#### By Order of the Board of Directors,

#### P. A. da COSTA,

#### Secretary.

# THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 5613.—JULY 11, 1881.

## For Sale.

**MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.**  
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,  
Ex recently arrived Mail and  
other Steamerships.

**AMERICAN AND ENGLISH  
GROCERIES,**  
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY  
MAIL.

EASTERN AND CALIFORNIAN CHEESE.  
Baconless CODFISH.  
Prime HAMS and BACON.  
RUSSIAN CAVIARE.  
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.  
PEACH, and APPLE BUTTER,  
PICKLED OX-TONGUES.  
Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.  
Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.  
Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.  
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2 lb cans.  
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.  
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage  
MEATS.

Stuffed PEPPERS.  
Assorted PICKLES.  
MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.  
Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted  
MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.  
Lunch TO NGUE.

Assorted American SYRUPS, for Sum-  
mer Drinks.

McCarthy's Sugar LEMONADE.  
Clam CHOWDER.

Codfish BALLS.

Green TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.

**CALIFORNIA  
CRACKER**

COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb  
tins, and loose.  
Alphabetical BIS-  
CUTS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed  
BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.  
OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

CORNMEAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

RYE MEAL.

**NEW BOOKS,**—  
3,000 Numbers "FRANKLIN'S" and  
"SEASIDE" LIBRARIES, including  
McCarthy's "History of OUR OWN'S"  
other recent Publications,  
from 15 cents to 25  
cents each.

HERBERT SPENCER'S COMPLETE WORKS  
ON SYNTHETIC PHILOSOPHY.  
IRVING'S COMPLETE WORKS.

HAWTHORNE'S COMPLETE WORKS.

EMERSON'S COMPLETE WORKS.

PRESCOFT'S COMPLETE WORKS.

EDWARD POE'S COMPLETE WORKS.

WILLIAM'S "MIDDLE KINGDOM."

GRIFFITH'S "MIKADO'S EMPIRE."

BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED  
STATES.

HARPER'S HALF HOUR SERIES.

Medical WORKS.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Presentation BOOKS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

ALBUMS of Music, with Words.

ALBUMS of Pianoforte Pieces.

Sheet MUSIC.

Photo ALBUMS, Etc., Etc.

REVOLVING BOOK CASES.

**STATIONERY,**—  
For LADIES, Office use.

OFFICE REQUISITES of every description.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

**CIGARS.**

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND  
AERATED Waters.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

and JOHN MOHR & SON'S  
FAIRHOUSE HOLDING STORES.

TEISSONNIER'S DESSERT FRUITS.

SAVOURY PATE.

GAME PATE.

PORK PATE.

OX PALATES.

HUNG (Hambo) BEEF.

TRIPE.

FRUIT for Ices.

SHERBET.

COCONUTIA.

VAN HOEFEN'S COCOA.

EFPS' COCOA.

ROBINSON'S GROATS.

GELATINE.

Russia OX-TONGUES.

French PLUMS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

SARDINES.

Ham TONGUE and  
Chicken SAUSAGE.

ASPARAGUS.

MACCABONI.

VERMICELLI.

SAUSAGES.

MEATS.

SOUPS, &c., &c.

SHIPCHANDLERY of every Description.

RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly  
executed.

Hongkong, June 20, 1881.

## Mails.

NOTICE.  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT'S POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
ADEN, PORT DE GALLE, PORT  
SALD, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLE;

ASIAN  
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA  
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

Eastern and Californian CHEESE.

Baconless CODFISH.

Prime HAMS and BACON.

Russian CAVIARE.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH, and APPLE BUTTER,

PICKLED OX-TONGUES.

Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.

Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.

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Hongkong, June 20, 1881.

## Insurances

reputation, which he has gained a great Home for this gratuitous and unequalled labour. On the other hand, he now praises and magnifies the efforts of Sir John Smale in a similar direction, while it is well known that the whole efforts of the Government have been hitherto directed against the strained views expressed by the Chief Justice. It is to be hoped that the inconsistency of this action will be fully appreciated by the Aborigines Protection Society; and it seems to us, in view of the sensible attitude assumed by the Governor in regard to Domestic Servitude, to be matter for regret that the Secretary of State should have recognised, in any way, the fiction of "race distinction" dragged into the affairs of the Hong-kong City Hall. The tone of Governor Hennessy's despatch of the 5th April is not such as will tend to heal the breach which exists between the Governor and the community on this matter. It is to be feared that the present Head of the Executive is not rich in the possession of qualities that would fit him for such a task. We may, however, take the liberty of expressing grave doubts as to the accuracy of the Governor's allegations that the Executive Council and the Legislative Council agreed "unanimously" on this subject "with the exception of Mr Keswick." It is worthy of remark that Lord Kimberley—who, by the way, does not adopt the gubernatorial phrase of "race distinction"—refers pointedly to the different "rate-payers" and the distinctions made among them in the rules of admission. We do not suppose that the Secretary of State intended to institute here a distinction arrived at by means of the tax-receipts of those who pay rates, although his despatch implies the existence of a kind of householders' right to admission which would practically exclude many of the poorer classes of natives. His Lordship repeats his remark that he "should not object to admission alternately free and by payment," and it will now rest with the City Hall Committee to decide what is to be done under the circumstances. There cannot be two opinions on this point, viz., that the alternate free-day idea, if carried out, will be far less convenient for the poorer Chinese and native visitors than the former rule about which so much has been said and written. Still, it would be subject for great regret were an institution like the Museum—which was formed almost entirely with the object of awakening the interest of the Chinese community in Western science—to be closed against the very people for whom it was established, because of a strained and unnecessary interference with its internal management. Without the concession of an alternate day wholly free to all comers, it would seem that the Secretary of State is unwilling to sanction the Government grant; and although the sum granted is not large, it would, we think, be inadvisable to refuse it at the present time. It is almost a certainty that Governor Hennessy's successor will be a man with whom no great difficulty need arise in connection with the City Hall Museum; and if the Committee will but look forward, they will find ample reason, we think, to comply with the suggestion of the Secretary of State. As no trouble had ever arisen, between the Government and the gentlemen who gratuitously manage the City Hall affairs, until the advent of Sir John Hennessy, and until after the Indignation Meeting, had been held under the shadow of that handsome building, there is every reason to suppose that the utmost cordiality will exist in the time to come between the Committee and any future Governor of this Colony. It is altogether unnecessary for us to point out that the reign of the present Head of the Executive is exceptional in its character, and that it will be looked back upon and remembered by those who have been called upon to experience its numerous disadvantages with something of the feeling produced by the recollection of a disagreeable nightmare. Therefore we suggest to the Committee of the City Hall that any modification of the admirable and convenient rules which exist as to admission should be made, in spite of any feeling as to the unfairness and meanness which have brought about the necessity. The Hennessy administration will not last for ever; and as the intimate relations which have existed and (with this trifling interruption) will continue to exist between the Government and a municipal institution like the City Hall Museum, are still destined to accomplish much good in the cause of the public, we say by all means make the concession, take the grant, and continue to cultivate the best feelings possible with the authorities. If the new modification in the rules prove to be so inconvenient to the Chinese that another change should be considered advisable to revert, for instance, to the old rules—then some further action may be taken in the matter.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next AMERICAN MAIL may be expected to arrive here by the O. & O. steamer *Bolice*, on the 12th inst. Her San Francisco dates are to the 11th June.

The next FRENCH MAIL may be expected to arrive here, per the M. M. steamer *Déménah*, on Friday, the 15th inst.

Her London date is 10th June.

The *Fobien* came out from the Cosmopolitan Dock yesterday.

The Carandini Opera Company will again pay Hongkong a visit, when they will give one or two entertainments before they depart for India.

On Saturday evening a performance for the benefit of Miss Mattie Taylor was given at the Garrison Theatre. There was a good attendance, and the entertainment was very successful. It was patronised by a number of the officers of the Garrison.

An official notice appears in the *Gazette* of Saturday, that on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr William

Henry Marsh to be a companion of the most distinguished order of Saint Michael and St. George.

WEATHER permitting, the Band of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers will play in the Gardens to-morrow, Tuesday, 12th instant, at 9.30 p.m. The following will be the programme:—

March, "Bremen," ... HICKOK,  
Overture, "Fra Diavolo," ... AUBREY,  
Air, "The lost Chord," ... SULLIVAN,  
Valse, "Kate Kearney," ... COOKE,  
Selection, "Carmen," ... BIZET,  
Valse, "Messenger of love," ... COOTE.

In the present improved state of the thermometer, it may be worth recording the fact that the thermometer stood unusually high on two or three days of the week ending July 1st. At the Harbour Office on the 26th, 27th and 28th ulto, the heat recorded was 91, 92 and 90 respectively, on 1st July it had reached to 93. This maximum was reached even at Cape d'Aguilar (170 feet high) at noon of the 1st. At the Peak (1823 feet high) the maximum on that day was 90, and the minimum 74.

In the *Gazette* are published the usual Stamp Revenue returns up to 30th June last. As the corresponding returns for last year showed a total of \$61,938.71, and those for the first half-year of 1881 show a total of \$77,552.18, the increase this year so far is \$15,613.47. The principal items which make up this increase are—Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, \$2715.30; Transfer of Shares in any Public Company, \$4720; Conveyances or Assignments, \$5145.25; Adhesive 3-cent Stamps, \$1543.50; all of which figures show the excess over last year of revenue under the several headings. A slight decrease is shown in Bank Notes and Leases.

Born on Saturday and yesterday the weather was extremely threatening in appearance. The barometer was steady, but the wind came in frequent and violent gusts. One or two slight accidents occurred in the harbour. On Saturday, the *Ping On* while in tow of the *Pame*, going to the Kowloon Dock, when near the steamer *Bridgeman*, was swept back by the force of the wind and tide, and struck the *Bridgeman* on the bow. The damage to either vessel was, however, slight, though one of the *Ping On*'s boats was smashed. After some difficulty the *Pame* managed to tow the *Ping On* to a buoy near the *Bridgeman*, where she succeeded in making fast. Another accident to a vessel occurred yesterday (Sunday). The river steamer *Ponau*, now in Kowloon Dock Bay, dragged her mooring buoy some distance during one of the squalls. They cast off from this, and let go their anchors, which brought her up just as she touched ground. The vessel was got out of her rather dangerous position by the steamer *Kiukung* without sustaining any appreciable damage. The tug *Pame* was called into service, but could not have succeeded in towing the big ship, while she also got near the shore to be comfortable. The squalls in the Bay were very strong.

The *Japan Gazette*, in replying to the *Japan Mail*, in an article of more than three columns, on the subject of the Mitsubishi Company monopoly, holds that the semi-official Steam Company stifles all legitimate commerce.

The *Japan Gazette*, writing on the subject of Japanese yen, has the following:—

When the two banks adopted the ill-advised measure of accepting the silver yen at par with the Mexican dollar, they seem to have entirely ignored the facts that remittance is the necessary termination of importation, that Japanese silver was at a discount abroad, and that, so far as Hongkong was concerned, the legislation of the year was an impossibility, inasmuch as the British government have no power, or rather would not venture to act in a manner so unconstitutional, to legalise the tender of a foreign coin in any portion of the British dominions. The only hope was that the merchants of Hongkong would agree among themselves to accept the yen and legalise it by a doubtful sort of local ordinance. There was, however, the insuperable objection that no ordinance could affect Chinese outside of the colony, and if they, the dealers in silver, kept up their preference for the Mexican dollar, the yen must perforce circulate only in Hongkong. These matters were undoubtedly contemplated by the Chamber of Commerce. One member of that body had stated that the Japanese government were most uneasy about the depreciation of paper currency, and were only too eager to apply for remedial measures, and were of opinion, from the fact of its not being current. Recommended the acceptance of the yen, Mr. Watson added the essential proviso that the foreign community could not wisely commit themselves to the silver yen unless that coin were made current in Hongkong.

Tare (from the *Japan Mail*) may be of interest when the same question is under discussion here:—

J. P. HENNESSY.

The Right Honourable The Earl of Kimberley, Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., to the Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley.

Government House, Hongkong, 9th April, 1881.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to report that with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, I have granted four months' vacation leave and two months' leave on half salary to the Chief Justice, Sir John Smale, in accordance with the Colonial Regulation 135, it being His Honor's intention to apply for pension on retiring after twenty years' service: and I enclose the usual certificate for Your Lordship's confirmation.

Mr. Wotton has informed me that his

Lordship had never had a case before him in which a man was his own security.

The Judge said not, but he thought the case he had mentioned was equally absurd.

If they were capable of doing one thing they might do the other. Of course such things never happened among Englishmen.

Another witness was examined for the purpose of proving that the money had been given and signed.

Mr. Wotton said that was the usual

method of payment, and that he had been

witnessed to know how they were about an adjournment.

The Judge wanted to know how they were about an adjournment.

Mr. Mossop said there was the serious question of the arrest of the defendant's junk. They intended to produce the original license and other evidence to show that the man had no claim in the junk. The witness was to have been in the morning, but the typhoonish weather had detained him. He was to ask compensation for his arrest.

The Judge said if the defendant had been illegally arrested, of course under the section (which he read) he would be entitled to certain compensation according to the Court should direct.

Mr. Wotton said that when stage was reached he would be allowed to bring rebutting evidence.

The Judge said he did not like to leave over such cases as this, because the witnesses to be examined could go and talk the matter over amongst themselves.

The Judge asked Mr. Mossop what his case was.

Mr. Mossop stated the case shortly to his Lordship, and said that they were going to prove that the master of the junk under arrest had not been in Macao for the last two years, in which place plaintiff said he had received a part payment of the money.

The Judge said he should like to see something about the junk under arrest.

The men in charge had been thrown into, and of course if she were not the junk in dispute.

The case was ultimately adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. Mossop appeared for the defendant and Mr. Wotton for the plaintiff.

(Before H. E. Wodehouse, Esq., Police Magistrate.)

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. M. S. Tuncatty, Acting Police Magistrate.)

Monday, July 11.

DRUNK.

William Thomson, of the American ship *Venice*, admitted having been drunk and incapable on the street. He offered to pay 10 cents as chair hire, and on this condition was discharged.

DISORDINARY CONDUCT.

Matthew Farr, an Englishman, was charged with being drunk and damaging a chair belonging to the complainant, Lo Ansi.

Complainant said yesterday evening about six o'clock defendant engaged his chair at the foot of Pery Street. He said he wanted to go to a boat, changed his mind, and then did not want to go. The defendant was very drunk and very violent, and broke his chair. A constable arrested him.

Prisoner was fined half-dollar, and ordered to pay the complainant 20 cents for chair hire, and 50 cents compensation.

GAMBLING.

Four Chinamen were charged with gambling on the 16th inst.

Inspector Thomson said that yesterday he went to the top floor of house No. 7 New East Street, where he arrested the second defendant. He was trying to make his escape out by the door. The third and fourth defendants were arrested in the room; and the first defendant was seated by Sergeant of Police as he was making his way to the roof. He found a quantity of gambling implements in the room.

Ng A-tsing, formerly a policeman, said that on the 8th instant he went to No. 7 New East Street, where he saw a man standing.

This person asked him to go upstairs, which he did, and at the top of the stairs he saw twenty or thirty men gambling.

The first, second and third defendants went up through a mistake; they never imagined it was a gambling place. The

latter will be punished by fines varying from 2 to 200 yen. A Committee of three has, however, been appointed to prepare the draft of an amended Bill, which will be laid before the Senate in a few days, when we hope to furnish a more extended notice, as this measure is obviously one which to have any useful effect must extend to foreign as well as native dealers.

A WASHINGTON letter to the *Alta*, dated 31st May, has the following regarding the P. M. S. S. Co.:—

The case of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company vs. The United States, in which the Company gave judgment for the Company for forty thousand dollars, and both parties appealed, and the Supreme Court having sent back the case with the mandate, the Court of Claims to-day gave judgment for the Company for \$251,117. The suit was for money due on account of carrying the mails.

CITY HALL MUSEUM.

The following despatches are published in Saturday's *Gazette*:—

RACE DISTINCTION IN CITY HALL MUSEUM RULES.

Governor Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY, K.C.M.G., to the Right Honourable the Earl of KIMBERLEY.

Government House, Hongkong, 5th April, 1881.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to enclose a letter from Mr Keswick, dated the 31st ultimo, not received by me till some days later, stating why the present Committee of the City Hall decline to accede to the wish of Her Majesty's Government that the race distinction, begun in 1875, should be abolished in the rules of admission to the Museum of the City Hall, on which so much money of the ratepayers generally has been laid out since 1875.

Mr Keswick states that he has already communicated a copy of this letter to your Lordship direct.

I also enclose a copy of the Acting Colonial Secretary's letter of the 5th of February 1881, transmitting Your Lordship's decision, and stating that if the City Hall Committee eliminate the race distinction, he would be pleased to make the same.

After some further conversation the writ was amended and the case proceeded.

Lam Hoi Tong v. Lam Tsai Chang.—There was an action to recover some money lent on a document which Mr Wotton said was a promissory note, by which Mr. Mossop said was not, and read an authority settling forth that money in a case such as this should not be paid on a contingency.

The Judge allowed the objection, and Mr. Mossop asked for costs for their attendance.

The Judge said the idea could not be allowed. That sort of thing might have been done well enough 60 or 70 years ago, but technical objections of this sort could not be allowed to bear costs now-a-days. His (Mr. Mossop) was quite right in making his objection.

After some further conversation the writ was amended and the case proceeded.

Lam Hoi Tong, plaintiff in the case, said he had the defendant the money in question (\$600 taels) on board of a junk. He did not get the receipt on the same day as he gave the money. He had been paid some of the money at different intervals, in all amounting to 27 taels, and he now sued for the balance of the loan, not including interest, which he had not charged.

Mr. Mossop cross-examined the witness, who said he did not lend the defendant the money, but merely gave it to him to buy salt for plaintiff. Plaintiff did say that he would pay him the money if the junk arrived in Hongkong, but had cheated him, as he said the junk would arrive here in a few months.

Mr. Mossop was proceeding to speak of the document in question as a promissory note when the Judge reminded him that he had already proved very satisfactorily that it was not a promissory note, and that he had better not say anything more about that matter.

By the Judge:—Witness did not know at the time he got the promissory note whether defendant was the owner of this junk or not, and he did not know what came of the junk. She was unlicensed and smug.

Mr. Wotton wished to know whether Mr. Mossop, having seen the document, would admit that it was his client's signature.

Mr. Mossop did admit the signature, but not the receipt of the money. His client had received the money on behalf of the junk. It would be a rather curious thing for a man to become security for himself.

The Judge:—Well, I don't know; there are so many various things done amongst the Chinese. There was a case before me the other day—the land case—in which the witness to the grant of a document was a grantee. The Jury believed it, and he got a verdict.

Mr. Mossop said that might be so, but His Lordship had never had a case before him in which a man was his own security.

The Judge said not, but he thought the case he had mentioned was equally absurd.

If they were capable of doing one thing they might do the other. Of course such things never happened among Englishmen.

Another witness was examined for the purpose of proving that the money had been given and signed.

Mr. Wotton said that was the usual

method of payment, and that he had been

witnessed to know how they were about an adjournment.

The Judge wanted to know how they were about an adjournment.

Mr. Mossop said there was the serious

question of the arrest of the defendant's junk. They intended to produce the original license and other evidence to show that the man had no claim in the junk. The witness was to have been in the morning, but the typhoonish weather had detained him. He was to ask compensation for his arrest.

Mr. Wotton said that when stage was

## THE CHINA MAIL.

## 4 Intimations.

## Visitors' Column.

THE CHINA REVIEW. THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.00 postage paid, a summum payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Follies, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Myths and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Korea, Thailand, the Eastern Archipelago, and the Far East generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is communicated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Enclosures are to be sent to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), are also those queries which through asking for information, furnish no or unfulfilled details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The "China Review" for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-four essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of society. In our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a nicely pagged, bi-monthly, repository of what edifices are ascertainable about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the former. Add to a China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

*Trinity Oriental Record* containing the following notice of the *China Review*.— "This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in effect a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago had been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Caledonian Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed by late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign commercial services, the Chinese Customs corps, and the literary body, among whom, in large degree, of Chinese descent, are to be found persons of no mean number of the *Review*—by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shu Jing*, by Prof. E. J. Etch, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-stataeman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantee and securities necessary to place it on a business-worth footing.

The projectors, having their pretensions upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, Calcutta, Singapore, Penang, Siam, and other placid-conquered Paganates, consider themselves entitled in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,  
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,  
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-  
SION AGENT,  
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,  
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books, and Particulars, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers of hackster or vapors may be sent at Book Rate. Newspapers must not be folded together, nor may they be sent at Book Rate. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed in a parcel, containing no less than 5 lbs, but any parcel may be opened by the Postmaster General.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as though written by hand, not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copies, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a parcel containing any partially written or torn paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 5 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed the dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N. R. means No Registration.

Country of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The Austria-Hungary Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—  
Letters, 10 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.  
Post Cards, 3 cents each.  
Registration, 10 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and Com. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—  
Letters, 10 cents.  
Registration, None.  
Newspapers, 2\*.

West Indies (Non-Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay:—  
Letters, 30 cents.  
Registration, None.  
Newspapers, 5 cents.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10 cents; Post Cards, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25 cents; Registration, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.

A small extra charge is made on delivery. There is Registration to British W. India via San Francisco, 10 cents.

\* Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

REGULAR PAYLOAD FOR CHAIR BEARERS AND BEARS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chair and Ordinary Payload Route:—  
Half hour, 10 cents. Hour, 20 cents.  
Three hours, 30 cents. Six hours, 50 cents.  
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.  
Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... ... ... ... \$1.00  
Three Coolies, ... ... ... ... 85  
Two Coolies, ... ... ... ... 70

Return (direct or by Poly-fu-hum).

Four Coolies, ... ... ... ... \$1.50  
Three Coolies, ... ... ... ... 1.20  
Two Coolies, ... ... ... ... 1.00

To VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).  
Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... ... ... ... 30.60  
Three Coolies, ... ... ... ... 60.00  
Two Coolies, ... ... ... ... 40.00

Return (direct or by Poly-fu-hum).

Four Coolies, ... ... ... ... \$1.00  
Three Coolies, ... ... ... ... 85  
Two Coolies, ... ... ... ... 70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), \$0.75 each Coolie, (12 hours) Gap, \$0.60 each Coolie.

Excuse Bearers (each).

Hour, ... ... ... ... 10 cents.  
Half Day, ... ... ... ... 35 cents.  
Day, ... ... ... ... 50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE RATES.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs per Day, ... ... ... ... \$9.00

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs per Load, ... ... ... ... 2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 800 piculs per Day, ... ... ... ... 2.50

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 800 piculs per Load, ... ... ... ... 1.75

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 piculs per Day, ... ... ... ... 1.50

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 piculs, Half Day, ... ... ... ... 1.00

4th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 piculs, Half Day, ... ... ... ... 60

Scamper, ... ... ... ... \$1.00

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... ... ... ... 80

One Hour, ... ... ... ... 20

Half-an-Hour, ... ... ... ... 10

After 6 p.m., ... ... ... ... 10 cent. extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

PATENT COOLIES.

Scale of Fees for Street Coolies.

One Day, ... ... ... ... 8 cents.

Half Day, ... ... ... ... 20

Three Hours, ... ... ... ... 12

One Hour, ... ... ... ... 5

Half Hour, ... ... ... ... 3

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

A dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

## Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Palki, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs.

2. The following cannot be transmitted:

Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as cardboard, &c.), Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruits, Vegetables, or whatever may be liable to damage to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will be a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, or by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Letter Post* to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, 4 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, dec., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster-General of Hongkong immediately after the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred while the correspondence was in the custody of the British Post Office administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, or by the delay of post or negligence of any Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as pictures, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

## Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent for cashing them.

3.—Many Money Orders are applied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order\* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed \$10, or \$50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advices arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to 22 cents, 18 cents.

" 25 " 36 "

" 37 " 54 "